

THE CELEBRATED
BLATZ
MILWAUKEE
BEER
In casks of 10 dozen
Pints, \$28.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE
KING OF SCOTCH
WHISKIES
KING EDWARD VII.
LIQUEUR GOLD LABEL
\$21.00 Per Dozen.
KING EDWARD VII.
SPECIAL WHITE LABEL
\$16.50 Per Dozen.
SOLE AGENTS:
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,755 號三十五百七千四第 日多十月六年十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 21ST, 1905. 伍拜禮 號四十二月七年五零百九千一英倫香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE BLEND
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1342]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a135]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers,
Ac., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 32; approximate area 43,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.
Established 1719,
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAURE, WEGENER & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1221]

LESSONS given in English.
Apply—
P. O. BOX 335,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1594]

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4, Queen's Road Central (1st Floor),
Entrance—Duddell Street.
Telephone:—454.
Canton Agents:—T. EDWARDS & Co.

ALL MACHINES on the market, and
ACCESSORIES, AT AGENCY
RATES. Come and make a selection.
REPAIRING, CLEANING and OVER-
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TYPEWRITING WORK—\$2 per 1,000
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hour's practice daily—\$5 per month.
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THE TRYPOGRAPH on Sale—Thousands
of fac-simile copies from one writing.
Employers are requested to apply to us for
typists; we shall have much pleasure in recom-
mending pupils having gained efficiency.
T. C. SWABY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1576]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
DE. M. H. CHAUN.
27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. 61

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1903.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a14]

PHOTO SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
GOOD WORK,
PROMPT
RETURN
UNDERTAKEN.
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS
LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCE, Silk Lace Manufacturer.
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a139]

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND
BOWEL TROUBLES.
SHERBILLS FORD, N. C.
July 3, 1903.
W. H. COMSTOCK CO.
Gentlemen: I have used Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia
and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble,
after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.
Very truly,
D. E. WILSON.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand.)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a138]

SUMMER DRINKS.
HOCKS. WHITE WINES
AND
SAUMUR WINES
MIX EXCELLENTLY WITH AQUARIUS WATER.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a137]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1813.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
" * * * * 20.00
" * * * * 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL - 20.00
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND - 12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND - 10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - 20.00
" DOURO - 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO - 20.00
" LA TORRE - 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a14]

A. TACK & CO.
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FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.
JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Hford Plates, and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a16]

W. BREWER & CO.
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
FROM TOKIO TO TIELS JUST LANDED.
"UNCENSORED" LETTERS FROM THE WAR ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS ... \$4.00
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Stand Magazine; Volume 29 ... 5.00
How to use a Camera ... 0.90
Lucie and I, by Cockray ... 1.75
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The Jackal, by Kornabau ... 1.75
Engineer's Training, by Horner ... 7.50
The Earl of Elgin, by Gen. M. Wroge ... 3.00
The Malay Archipelago, by Wallace ... 6.50
Text Book of Mechanical Engineering, by Linsam ... 10.50
Perfect Health, by One Who Has It ... 1.90
How We Recovered the Ashes (Cricket), by Warner ... 0.80
Courses of Study, by J. M. Robertson ... 5.90
Variation of Animal Plants, by Darwin ... 2.40
NOTE PAPERS.
NEW KING AND CONSORT SIZE WITH ROUGH EDGE.
RECORD VELLUM HIGHLY GLAZED OCTAVO AND ALBERT SIZE.
ROYAL CAMBRIC (LIGHT BLUE).
BARON AND BARONESS SIZE.
HIGHLAND GREY TWEED THICK, DUKE SIZE.
ENVELOPES TO MATCH IN ALL CASES.
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS AND ENVELOPES.
HOUSE OF COMMONS FOLIO SCAP PAPER.
FELICAN FOUNTAIN PENS, NOTE BONE STYLOGRAPHIC PENS. [a135]

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No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1299]

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mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
mitsui & CO.
HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.
OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Hienbin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Changhai, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.
Telegraphic Address—"MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mamoda, Mannoura, Onomura, Otsu, Sasebura, Teikoku, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, SPECIAL—Equivalent, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavour
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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REFRIGERATORS
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE CLIMATE
SOLID TEAKWOOD THROUGHOUT.
PERFECT INSULATION.
\$70.00 EACH
GEM ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
2 4 6 8 quart.
\$6.50 \$10.50 \$12.50 \$16.50
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE BUCKETS FROM \$10.00 EACH.
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE TONGS, PICKS, &c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [a136]

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KOWLOON.
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [138]

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KENNEL'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 3, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.
NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to S&S&G. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong 28th November, 1902. 100

SUN FAT & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES, GRASS LINEN SEAMERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TROUSERS.
LEON FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Any Order Promptly Attended To
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

HONGKONG HOTEL
FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel Residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1902. [a1061]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Laundry Services for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a145]

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,
No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Entrance and the Waterloo Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [194]

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMSHEN-CANTON.
On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.
WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (ss. Heungshan), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.
[a141]

NOTICE.
TYPEWRITERS CLEANED and RE-PAIRED by a First-class Mechanic.
Apply—
T. C. SWABY,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1596]

DAVID CORSAI & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
BEELIANE CROWN
TARFAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Sole Agents.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS, &c.WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT
LOTIONA RELIABLE AND EFFICACIOUS
REMEDY.

Immediately relieves the irritation.

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIAFOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

WATSON'S
CARBOLIC
SOAPSRECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

On communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications of news to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications should be accepted.

Orders for extra copies of JAPANESE NEWS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.S.O. 5th Ed. Lub's

P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No. 12

MARRIAGE.

On 8th July, at Shanghai, AXEL EDWARD KINDELAD, I. M. Customs, to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE.

DEATHS.

On 7th July, at Shanghai, ANNA MARSTEN, aged 54 years.

On 10th July, at Shanghai, GUOLIBMO VALENZA, aged 18 years.

On 12th July, at Shanghai, A. CAMPBELL, late engineer, I. C. S. Tientsin.

On 13th July, at Shanghai, MARGARET GUYEN, beloved wife of A. STICOT, of the Imperial Customs, aged 27 years.

On 13th July, at Shanghai, Captain O. P. DAVENPORT, aged 67 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEEYU ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 21st, 1905.

The Tokyo telegram we reproduce from a contemporary, mentioning Japan's peremptory refusal to recognise China's right to intervene at the peace negotiations in America, may give some readers the impression that the Japanese are as indifferent to the merits of China's case as their enemies have invariably been. This view, or any like it, should not be entertained. The circumstances, and consequently the cases, are entirely dissimilar. Superficially considered, China having been the shuttlecock in the vigorous *kriegspiel* played by Russia and Japan, it would seem that the request of China to be represented at the negotiations which must inevitably affect her future existence was neither presumptuous nor unreasonable. It was, none the less, decidedly non-permissible, and under all the circumstances, it was also very indiscreet. It seems to be well understood that had the late M. LESSER been still the fore at Peking, such a demand might not have been made. In other words, it was a Russian, and not a Chinese demand; and the ulterior designs of the understrappers

acting at the Russian Legation are not difficult to discover. It is one of those *ad captandum* appeals to the crowd which Russia, failing at all other points to circumvent her enemy, has so persistently been making. Of course the risk of embroilment with such a nonentity as China was unlikely to deter Japan from refusing as promptly and as emphatically as she has done; but she might well have had to consider how the world would view her lack of complaisance. Everyone has seen how important is the opinion of the crowd to two Chinese street disputants, and during the current war we have seen the curious feature on an international scale. In the same way, it was thought, and in some quarters suggested, that Japan must grant an armistice in deference to supposed public opinion; but all the public opinion that has so far received trustworthy expression has leaned to the view that it would have been most unfair to expect such a sacrifice by the conquering side. Japan's quiet answer to all this talk of an armistice was the capture of Saghalien; and to the latest sub-rosa manoeuvre of Russia, she has replied as unequivocally as possible. Why should China, who, volens-volens, on account of her general impotence, and by the expressed wishes and advice of all the powers, has had to be absolutely neutral while the fate of her territory was being submitted to the arbitrament of battle—why should she, whose procrastinating and devious diplomacy is notorious, be allowed to intervene in negotiations of such a critical nature? She has seemed well content to let Japan do her fighting, and it does not look well that she should now wish to step in, before the hard fighting is really over, to take her place as a principal party to the suit. China's methods of making war are obsolete, and her ideas of conducting negotiations of this kind are no more likely to achieve success. Her present action, in a private individual in like case, would have been in the worst possible taste, and the only excuse to be found for her is that the proposal must have been cunningly suggested to her. Peking has played with fire too often, meaning Russia, and it is just as well perhaps that at this time Japan is in a position to withhold her too clever neighbour from further mischief in that direction. The late LI HUNG CHANG's policy of playing Russia against Japan was smart enough, but he knew that there must come a time when China must climb down from the fence. Had he been still behind the scenes, he would have recognised that the cat has made its jump, and that it is supreme folly to engage in any further traffic with the power that was and is not. Also, he must be a very obtuse Chinese statesman who cannot see that the interests of Japan must be for some time the interests of China, and that consequently the latter has the best of human reasons for trusting to the former. The most exact analogy seems traceable as between China and the man who has engaged a lawyer to plead for him. The advocate has prepared the briefs, the case is called, and the foolish client wishes to address the court. In both instances, he would "make a mess of the case," and in both a peremptory refusal is the kinder course to take.

Two more plague fatalities yesterday made the total 254.

Japan is about to have two battleships built in England, which will be the largest in the world.

The Japanese have announced that Saghalien should now be known by its old name of "Khabarovsk."

The C.N.S. Yunnan, which went ashore in the recent typhoon, is at Shanghai, very little the worse.

The Shanghai Daily Press has succumbed to the fate of many journals at the Northern Port. It apparently ceased on July 13th. During the last year it was greatly improved, but public support was lacking.

The classic Italian argument against judicial torture, which is being used to form Chinese opinion by the local society founded by Chev. Volpielli has been Englished for us, and appears on page 5.

The adjourned case in which Ho Man, store-keeper of No. 116 Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, was charged with selling arms without a permit was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday. Mr. R. A. Harding, who appeared for the defendant, pleaded guilty, and His Worship inflicted a fine of \$500.

The N. C. Daily News had this comment:—"Residents on the waterfront here will note with envy that the captain of the French steamer *Paul Beau* was fined \$15 in Hongkong for the 7th for emitting black smoke from the funnel of his steamer for nine minutes."

Referring to the recent meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, the N. C. Daily News had this note:—"A member remarked that the Horse Bazaar 'do you as well as anyone in the north,' which, as 'Punch' would say, might have been expressed differently. The members evidently had no fear of being 'done' by that firm."

The Tsar has definitely ordered Admiral Nibogoroff and the officers who surrendered with him to remain as prisoners in Japan, although Japan had offered to allow them to go home on parole. Why? As Russia does not promise to pay the indemnity, it seems time for Japan to economise, by deporting a few thousand Russians to (say) Saigon.

It is reported at Shanghai that the occupation of the new Municipal Markets is now practically complete. Except for the out-lying part of Yangtsipoo the only district not properly served by Municipal markets lies immediately east of the Hongkow creek: the provision of a small market in the Li Hongkow district would be advisable. The fresh food supply of both foreign and native populations is now placed under much improved hygienic conditions.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. M. N. Price, D.S.O., Commandant and Officers of the 129th Baluchis the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—
Overture: "The Bohemian Girl"..... Balfe
Duet: "Rigoletto"..... Verdi
Aria: "Otello"..... Verdi
Selection: "Macbeth" No. 1..... Verdi
Polka Mazurka: "Billoma"..... Dominici
Valse: "Morena"..... Florence Fare

The Hungarians propose to show their admiration of Marshal Oyama in a practical manner. A committee has been formed in Budapest, headed by M. de Esterházy, a prominent member of the Hungarian Parliament, for the purpose of presenting the Marshal with a sword of honour. Enquiries with regard to the scheme have been made at the Japanese Legation for Austria-Hungary, and the Japanese Government has conveyed to the committee, through Mr. Makino the Minister, its highest satisfaction and approval of the very evident goodwill borne by the Hungarians towards the Japanese. The presentation will probably take place in Tokyo at a date not very distant.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary annual meeting (to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, Queen's Buildings, on Friday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.) reads:—The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1905.

ACCOUNTS.	
The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after writing off \$564.81 for depreciation and including \$ 223 brought forward from last year, is \$14,451.41 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—	
To place to Reserve Fund	\$32,000.00
— pay a dividend of 15 per cent on—	
Ordinary Shares	5,940.00
General Managers' Remuneration	2,000.00
— pay a further dividend of 5 per cent on—	
Ordinary Shares	1,980.00
— pay \$18.50 per share on 100	
Founders' Shares	1,980.00
— carry forward to New Account	551.41
	\$14,451.41

AUDITOR.
The Accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

BALANCE SHEET.	
31st May, 1905.	
To capital 9,000 ordinary shares of \$10, of which \$4 per share paid	90,000.00
100 founders' shares of \$10 fully paid	1,000.00
	91,000.00
To sundry creditors	8,788.78
To undivided dividends	277.18
To reserve fund	20,000.00
To profit and loss account balance	14,451.41
	\$84,984.54

ASSETS.	
By launch <i>Gladiator</i> as per last account	3,000.00
By less written off	500.00
	2,500.00
By value of furniture and fittings as per last account	200.00
By since expended	64.81
	264.81
By less written off	64.81
	200.00
By value of material on hand	30,914.06
By unexpired portion of insurance policies	277.18
By sundry debtors	23,507.15
By cash in current account and on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	23,336.11
By cash in hands of General Managers	58.04
	\$84,984.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
31st May, 1905.	
To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, launch working, rent, advertising and travelling expenses	46,278.26
To auditor's fee	100.00
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	554.81
To balance carried to new account	14,451.41
	\$61,384.46
By balance from last account	\$ 0.00
By profit on sales	59,683.22
By transfer fees	5.00
By interest	1,007.28
By debts previously written off recovered	138.26
	\$61,384.46

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

NEW GOVERNOR OF SHANSI.

CANTON, 20th July.
His Excellency Cheong Yau-tsun, the Governor of Kwangtung Province, has just received a telegram from Peking appointing him Governor of Shansi.

ALIENS BILL PASSED.

LONDON, 20th July.
The House of Commons has passed the Aliens Bill, requiring ship-masters to furnish lists of all alien passengers landing in Great Britain, giving the authorities power to make searching enquiries before admitting same, to expel undesirables, and to restrict the numbers of alien immigrants.

EARL COWPER DEAD.

LONDON, 20th July.
Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl Cowper, K.G., P.C., is dead, aged 71 years.

THE NEW RUSSIAN
PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 20th July.
The first congress of Zemstvos has been opened.

M. WITTE'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, 20th July.
M. Witte has left for America, to take part in the peace negotiations.

SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, 20th July.
King Edward VII. has promised to review the Scottish volunteers at Edinburgh in September.

HEAT WAVE AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, 20th July.
There have been 45 deaths from the heat at New York, in twelve hours.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 18th July.
General Linievitch wires that the Japanese were bombarding Naibuchi on the south western coast of Saghalien, on the 14th instant.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE
REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, 18th July.
The withdrawal of the redistribution Bill was due to the decision of the Speaker, that the complex proposals contained in Mr. Balfour's resolution must be taken separately and not voted in a single resolution; this would greatly have protracted the debate.

At a meeting of Unionists, Mr. Balfour justified his action in regard to the Redistribution Bill, and earnestly exhorted the party to continue to loyally support the Government. The meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, 18th July.
M. de Witte, in an interview, said that the Tsar desires peace but he (M. de Witte) fears that the Japanese terms will be such as will prevent an agreement, in which case Russia is prepared to fight for years.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK
DINNER TO M. TAKAHASHI.

LONDON, 18th July.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has given a dinner, in honour of M. Takahashi, who, in a speech, expressed deep appreciation of the financial support given by the Bank to Japan at a critical period.

JAPAN'S ANSWER TO CHINA'S
DEMAND.

A Tokyo telegram to the N. C. Daily News says:—
It is authoritatively announced that Japan has categorically refused to accept the demand of China in the peace negotiations. The fate of Manchuria and Korea formed the original *casus belli*, and the settlement of the question there must inevitably be the subject of the negotiations which must be confined to the two belligerents.
Japan who fought for peace, and whose national existence was at stake, will faithfully uphold the interests of China.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

19th July.
THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
Recently Viceroy Sham entered into an agreement with the above company in view of permitting the Chinese Government to take over the whole of the Electric Light Concern in Canton; and the proceeds of the agreement is roughly as follows:—The life term of the agreement is for thirty years, but at any time after the expiration of 25 years the Chinese Government may take over the concern. The price for taking it over will be based on three times the gross earnings of any one of the three last years out-turn of the business, and it is evident the Company will base its demand on the best of three years out-turn. On the other hand, the company is to pay an annual royalty of five per cent on the gross earnings of the Canton business to the Chinese Government. Should there be any balance of the net profits after paying a dividend of ten per cent to the shareholders, the company agrees to pay a further royalty of ten per cent on the balance of the net profits. The Chinese Government promises to give every facility to the company in Canton and also to assist the company to collect their debts from local Chinese consumers. All official yamens will receive electric installations and light will be supplied them at half-rates, and all Chinese officials actually holding positions will be supplied with light at three-quarter rates. Beyond the fact that such innovations prove the tendency of Chinese officials to more and more adopt Western appliances, certain shareholders of the company would perhaps not be adverse to making capital of this piece of information. It is rumoured that a cable will be laid across Ho Nam as soon as the new dynamo comes out from home, so that the inhabitants on the other side of the river will also have the benefit of the electric light, while the company will naturally look to an increase of its business.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S.S. "DOMINICO."
At 7 p.m. on the 15th instant the Italian S.S. *Dominico* left Canton for Suifu. When she was about three miles from Wongpo, the cross head bolts (between the bottom of the piston and the upper end of the connecting rod) gave way, thus causing the piston rod to go too far up, striking the cylinder cover and breaking it to pieces. Fortunately the engineer had the presence of mind to turn off the steam, and although there was an explosion, no one was hurt.

RIVER PIRATES AGAIN.
The raid on the flower boats is still the one topic of conversation among well-to-do Chinese, although the "Railway Question"—a question of more vital interest to the province and the country in general should, in all common-sense, engage more earnestly public attention—and so, in deference to our Chinese informants, who will find no rest till they have unbundled themselves on the burning topic, let us give another paragraph to Canton's greatest attraction—flower boats—and have the graver topic of railway transfer for the end.

Year issue of the 15th instant gave a summary of the raid. Here are further particulars. Of the fourteen girls kidnapped, one named Chou Kun was on the eve of becoming the concubine of a well-known "han lin" (scholar) named "Kong" (River) and nicknamed "Shrimp." She offered what resistance she could, and is said to have had a spirited fight with the robbers, till she was stunned by the butt end of a revolver. Active steps are being taken to trace and pursue the robbers, but officials are chary of giving information. If Admiral Li Tsun succeeds in securing the gang, he will add another brilliant deed to his record. As a *re-re* hint, it may be worth his or the Viceroy's while to question the Han lin how he entered into communication with the kidnappers. The flower-boat owners and the robbers are in touch, but the latter have threatened to take reprisals and to burn the flower boats wholesale, if their lurking place is revealed. The testimony of flower boat owners is hence easily accounted for.

THE CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.
Another meeting took place yesterday between the gentry and the Sir Hsu Kuei, representing the Viceroy. The subject was the inevitable one of ways and means to undertake the work. The province is called upon to contribute four million taels towards the cost of the line. The gentry assent to find the funds on the condition that they will have the handling of the money and the control of the work; and also that they will have every help and support from the Government in all matters connected with the building of the line, especially with regard to the expropriation of land necessary for the line. The officials, it is needless to say, refuse to entertain what they consider as unwarranted pretensions on the part of men, good enough (in their eyes) only to bleed. And the matter is at a dead stop as heretofore.

DIVIDENDS.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., is paying an interim dividend of \$24 per share, to 30th June. *Vide* advertisement appearing in another column.

The Directors of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., on July 12th declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent (1s. 5 per share) for the half-year ended the 30th ult.

The Directors of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., announce a dividend of six per cent for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

PAK HOI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AN OFFICIAL VISITOR.
The Limchow-fu, or the Prefect of Limchow, arrived here on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and on the following day he went round on official callings to the principal authorities, and then went on board the Chinese gun-boat *Kwang Kung* on a visit of inspection. He left for Limchow again on the 14th.

BURSTING OF A GUN.
A passage boat having purchased an old and rusty cannon in order to improve her armament to fight against the pirates, who are ever so numerous in these waters, the skipper in order to test the new acquisition before proceeding to sea, rammed in a full charge of powder and fired, with the result that the gun burst into atoms, but fortunately nobody was hurt by the accident as the gunner and other members of the crew were careful enough to place themselves at a safe distance at the time the gun went off.

A LARGE GANG OF PIRATES.
The S.S. *Fine* arrived on the morning of the 14th inst. from Haiphong, with not less than twenty-eight Chinese prisoners on board, arrested by the French authorities, in Tonkin. Amongst the prisoners there were four who were eagerly wanted by the Chinese Government and for whose arrest big rewards had been offered.

These men were escorted by a squad of French Gendarmes and soon after arrival were landed near the Customs jetty and marched to the French Consulate compound and then handed to the native authorities, who immediately took them to Limchow, where they will be tried and probably suffer the penalty. The most important amongst the gang is named Lam-Chung-Yit, age between thirty-four and thirty-six, for whose capture reward to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars had been offered collectively by different officials and by victims of his past depredations. A large crowd formed at the landing to get a glimpse of the famous pirate, who is a native of Loong-tan, a village some three miles from this port.

THE HEALTH OF THE PORT.
This has been anything but pleasant. There have been sporadic cases of plague among the natives, but it was comparatively of a mild type, as only a few cases have proved fatal. The foreign community has also suffered from one complaint or another due to the sudden change of the weather at times and consequently the two medicines in the port, one belonging to Charol Missionary Hospital and the other attached to the French government hospital, have had their time very busily engaged. The former, besides attending to the needs of over two hundred in-patients, including the lepers, has had scores of out-patients approach him daily for help. As in both the healing institutions there is no charge for either attendance or medicine, the natives availed themselves in daily increasing numbers of its ministrations. This is so far as regards the natives, but when a member of the foreign community requires the assistance of one of the doctors, he is at once on the spot to help and with such assiduity that might cause the envy of residents in other treaty ports or even perhaps in other more important centres. When a surgical operation is at stake, which a thing of almost daily occurrence, the two learned physicians generally join hands and make a common case of it.

A TIGER CAUGHT.
A full-grown tigress, weighing about one hundred and fifty-weight, was killed by the natives at a neighbouring village on the night of the 14th inst. under most peculiar circumstances. As the story goes, three native women were set to watch on the ground and field as the tigers are about to be gathered. These females erected there a small hut to sleep in. On the night in question they heard footstep as of robbers groping about, but to their astonishment they saw the brute just at the entrance. As the females were armed with long spears, they thrust at the animal with such success that it became disabled; and the alarm raised by the women soon brought to the ground some villagers, armed with clubs and spears, who finally killed the tigress. The carcass was wheelbarrowed to Pakhoi the following day to be disposed of. The flesh was retailed at two cents per ounce.

VICEROY TSEN ON THE BOYCOTT.

A Peking dispatch reports that Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsen, of the Two Kiang provinces, has sent a long dispatch to the Wai-wu strongly supporting the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Viceroy Tsen further asks the Wai-wu to stand firm and declares in relation to the proposed boycott on American manufactures that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to coerce the gentry and merchants into stopping the boycott, the reply should be that there is no law in China to compel the people to purchase any special quality of goods and that the Imperial Government cannot compel the people of China to raise a boycott if they did not desire to do so. —N. C. Daily News.

THE MEAT QUESTION AT
SHANGHAI.

The Health Officer at Shanghai reports on July 7th.—Pending the satisfactory adjustment of the cattle lien question by the Consular Body detailed arrangements have been continued for the establishment of a supply of cattle direct by steamship from the Chinkiang cattle districts to the Municipal cattle sheds without the intervention of the presumably rapacious cattle dealers. The experimental butchery was opened in a tentative manner on the 15th instant in the Malabar Market (shop) and the Hongkow Market (stall); the arrangements are being perfected so as to be in a position to meet a larger demand should the butchers not arrange to supply meat at a reasonable rate.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 20th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir F. T. Pigott, Chief Justice.)

LEUNG HING v. LUNG CHU NGUO AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, who is a timber dealer residing at 219 Des Vaux Road, claimed from the defendants the sum of \$11,718.33, being for alleged damages sustained through breach of covenant for the quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as Section C of Shamshui Lot No. 12, comprised in and shared by an Indenture of Assignment dated the 20th day of January, 1900, and made between the defendants of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part; also costs of action.

Mr. H. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Harding watched the case on behalf of the first defendant.

Mr. Calhoun stated that the plaintiff bought certain land from the defendants in the New Territory for a sum of \$7,332.54, which land was supposed to have an area of 33,470 square feet. The plaintiff assigned his interest in this land to a man named Wong Tung Sam. There was a bond entered into by the plaintiff's father in order to further secure the title, which was investigated by the Land Court, and it turned out that it was only valid as to about 1,400 square feet. Thereupon an action was brought by Wong against Leung Po, the father of the plaintiff, and judgment was obtained in the sum of \$10,243, which was a proportion of the purchase money with interest and costs. Then the question arose as to whether it was competent for the plaintiff to bring this action.

His Lordship maintained that as the matter stood there was no course of action, and suggested an adjournment in order that the plaintiff might join with Leung Po to make the action competent.

The case was adjourned.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE HONGKONG EXPARTE KU ON BANK.

Mr. Barlow asked that this matter be adjourned for a fortnight, as composition was being arranged. Adjournment granted.

THE HONGKONG EXPARTE E. A. MAIRRE.

This hearing was also adjourned on the application of Mr. P. W. Goldring, for a similar reason to that stated in the previous case.

TSOI CHUNG LEE EXPARTE HO TUI CHAN.

In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. J. Hastings' office) applied for a receiving order against the debtor's estate. The papers filed showed that an act of bankruptcy had been committed in that the debtor had absconded from the Colony with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. An affidavit had been filed in support of the petition, and the petitioning creditor was present to answer any question.

Ho Tui Chan, declared, stated—I am a compendary employed by Messrs. P. Lemaire and Co., and the petitioning creditor in this bankruptcy. Before instituting these proceedings I inquired for the debtor at his residence, 16 Wyndham Street. His concubine told me that he had gone to Canton, and I noticed that his goods had all been removed.

The application for a receiving order was granted.

LAI HING FIRM EXPARTE MA LUNG TO.

The examination of Ma Fat Ting, managing partner of the Lai Hing firm, goldsmiths and bankers, was continued. The money owing creditors for amounts deposited in the bank was \$288,416, while the assets were stated to be \$1,300,000.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver, opened the examination.

Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?—No.

No partnership?—No.

Are you certain there was no partnership agreement when the partnership was first formed?—No. There was not. There were only conditions drawn up.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—I did not.

Have you seen one?—I have.

What were the conditions?—I forget most of them.

Your share was worth \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

In that provided for in the conditions?—Yes.

The man who subscribed \$50,000 got \$500 a month. I had between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in the firm.

You received, you say, \$6,000 a year as wages. Besides that, what other monies did you receive?—Nothing. If any profit was made, it was divided.

Where did you get your money from?—I have been in Hongkong for 30 or 40 years, and had businesses of my own. I did not borrow it from any body.

You are a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes.

And your name is down on the list of partners with the conditions?—Yes.

The Official Receiver—What he calls conditions, my lord, is really a partnership agreement.

Have you always received this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—According to the regulations it had to be paid, and if it was not paid it was due to me whether there was a profit or not.

Where did it come from?—Well, if there was no money to be paid, then it was a matter of accounts. Some-times it was not paid.

Was it paid last year?—No.

The year before?—Yes.

What did the other partners receive?—Some \$1,000, some \$500.

Do you know what was the total amount paid monthly to the partners?—I cannot say; several thousand dollars.

Several thousand dollars were paid out to the partners every month. Did this money belong to other people?—I don't know.

When the Wang Fung was not paying the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung would put the amount down to their credit.

Was there any agreement between the Tai Hing and the Wang Fung as to monies advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made when money was lent. If we had money we lent it to the Wang Fung, but it was not a matter of necessity that we should. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the managers were such wealthy men.

Mr. H. J. Gudgeon (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Massey) who represented the Hongkong Bank, continued the examination.

How much does Lau Hok Shun owe the Wang Fung?—A debt of \$7,000.

Does this book (produced) belong to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Does it contain entries for bills drawn against Sing-pore, Hongkong, B. maby and elsewhere, also a telegraphic transfer?—Yes.

Did the figures that drew these bills get the money?—No.

Where did the money go to?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get?—Lau Hok Shun placed some property with them as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

The value of it?—About \$600 or \$700.

What other security?—The compradors' security.

When were the deeds handed over by Lau Hok Shun?—Seven or eight years ago.

At this stage Mr. Wakeman asked for an adjournment. He said a summons had been taken out for the manager who could not be found.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a fortnight.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEGORE, MR. A. G. WISE (PURSE JUDGE).

FUK ON FIRM v. MA TSUN KEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim by the plaintiffs, who carry on business as shipbuilders, at Shamshui, for \$122.67 for work done to the steam launch *Wing Took*.

Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Almeida Castro represented the defendants.

The writ set forth that in October last year, under instructions from the second defendant, Mamie Mat, considerable repairs had been made on the launch, the total cost of same being \$723, of which the amount claimed was the balance due.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

THE SHANGHAI SALVAGE CLAIM.

S.S. "ARDOVA" v. SAILER "DUNDONALD."

Some days ago, we reproduced arguments and evidence in the salvage claim made at Shanghai by the s.s. *Ardova*. Mr. Justice de Saumarez gave judgment on July 10th, awarding £750, out of which £50 had to go to the master and £100 to the crew, according to their ratings.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Before Mr. F. A. Haselard, at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, Un Kam Wai, interpreter in a solicitor's office, was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in that he did sign a false declaration in connection with an action in the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Dagon Looker and Deacon) prosecuted, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Massey) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Looker, in opening the case said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fung Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fung Chow was not; and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre.

As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or mistake as to fact, or through a careless habit he had got into (Mr. Looker) was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact, on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

The evidence led was to the effect that complainant was not a partner in the theatre. His elder brother was the managing partner, but he carried on business in Canton, and frequently came to Hongkong and stayed with his brother.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Sandow is still the rage, and the large audiences thronging the City Hall appear to be increasing. Last night was the third time he and his pupils boxed to the people of Hongkong, and their feats of strength, especially Sandow's, elicited deserved applause. To see the man of muscle upholding a weight of 3,500 lbs. night after night is alone worth the price of admission, while his excellent illustrative lectures will prove of indispensable value to his local disciples. All who have not seen this wonderful modern Samson and his models of what manhood ought to be, should embrace this opportunity before it is too late.

REVIEW.

China in Law and Commerce. By T. R. JERNIGAN. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

Such is the short title of a work which marks a new departure in books on China, and which might fairly have had for a second title, "A Vade Mecum for the Foreign Resident in the Far East." Mr. Jernigan, already a lawyer of eminence in the United States, came out as U.S. Consul General in Mr. Cleveland's second administration, a position which he held till the election of 1897 returned the Republican Party to Office. Since that, with a short interval, he has continued in practice in Shanghai, where he has conducted many cases of importance, international and otherwise. He has thus both as a high official and as an advocate had unvarnished opportunities of making himself master of the laws and conditions affecting foreign relations in China. The scope of the work differs materially from that of any previous work, and hence is devoid of those senseless iterations which have made books on China almost a by-word for incapacity.

As becomes a writer from a superior standpoint Mr. Jernigan has taken up the history of China from the point where it connects with the accepted history of the world, and so we have no allusions to the well-worn stories of the pretended early dynasties, nor does even Confucius receive notice, except incidentally. The main object is to deal with China as she is, or has been during historic times. In his allusions to the earlier history of China, he has had much assistance from Mr. Thos. W. Kingmill, who has given his aid and assistance in all that concerned the earlier records, as is gracefully acknowledged. Naturally the book begins with a physical description of the Empire of China, where the marked differences between South and North are insisted on. Although historically North China is the older land, physically the South is the older, having formed part of the ancient continent while the whole of the other was under the waters of ocean. When the settlers who were to introduce their civilization into northern China arrived some time before the fourteenth century B.C., they found the land wearing a very different aspect from what it now presents. "The hillsides were abundantly covered with primeval forests of stately trees, while the low grounds, where the soil consisted of rich loess, as yet comparatively little denuded, were covered with herbage interspersed with clumps of mulberry, elm, chestnut and other trees, which in these latitudes associate in clusters. As the forests on the hillsides had not yet been cut down, the country was more equally watered, nor were the extremes of climate then experienced in those regions of such intensity as at present. The forests abounded in wild game, bears, oxen, deer, foxes, hares, pheasants, &c. Over the plains wandered herds of elephants, rhinoceroses, and the tall deer, a few solitary descendants of which are still to be found in the neglected park at Peking, or scattered through the menageries of Europe, while from the mulberry trees descended long skeins of silk from the unutilized silkworms that feasted unmolested on their leaves. The native inhabitants were gentle pastoral tribes who led uneventful lives amidst pastoral surroundings. The new comers were, on the contrary, fair haired, with light blue or grey eyes. They were agriculturists, pure and simple, and designed the ways of their pastoral predecessors, on whom they waged incessant war."

These newcomers on taking possession proceeded to clear the forests. So deeply rooted was their distaste to pastoral life that, except for the purpose of drawing the plough, cattle rearing was discouraged, and even sheep were looked upon with disfavour. A war of extermination was carried on against the feral inhabitants of the woods and pasture lands.

Unfortunately for the land itself all these new arts were cultivated to an extreme which, carried on for thousands of years, has changed both the surface and the climate of north China.

Such is the account given of the causes at work in north China, which are now having the most disastrous effects, and rapidly changing many of its most fertile districts almost into deserts. It was long before there was any amalgamation between north and south. Even as late as Marco Polo's time the two were known by different names; North China was Cathay, South China Monzi, and it was not until the powerful rulers of the Ming forced the two to amalgamate that China, as a whole, became a formidable power in the world. The absurd term Mongolians, which has, in many quarters which should have been better informed, been applied to the Chinese as a nation, is in the book with deserved reprobation. According to their own showing the northern settlers were distinctly a fair race.

A ballad quoted from the "Book of Poetry" describes in unmistakable words a beauty of some seven centuries B.C.

"Taper her fingers as the sprouting reed;
Like clotted cream her swiftly mantling cheek;
Her shoulders fairer than the crystal's gleam;
This mien seems more white or pearly teeth.
Her brow like the horns of the oxen's tines;
As silk moth's horns her eyes shine;
Well lined her sparkling eyes—"

The original residents were, of course, as all the peoples of the east coast of Asia, dark haired and yellow skinned, and in the mixture of races the distinguishing features of the fairer race were preserved; but a good part of what they had taught remained, and hence the many analogies between China and the West. This leads on to the second chapter, that on the government of China. As Mr. Jernigan points out—According to the theory of the government, the Emperor is an absolute ruler. "No other ruler possesses as despotic power over as many people, but there is no ruler who is more careful than the Emperor of China to use that power only as modified by the customs of the Empire." "In a despotic empire there are generally but few laws that can be so called. There are manners and customs, and if these be overruled, the result may be a state of anarchy. The Emperors of China have respected and more or less been governed by this above-maxim; and hence the government has been reluctant to disregard the manners and customs of the people."

Politically the government of China turns on the reciprocal duty of parents and children. The Emperor is the head of the government, but the family is its base, and it is not from the central head at Peking, but from the family unit that the building of the government fabric proceeds. In the family life may be seen the larger life of the Empire, and it is the family unit that gives the semblance of unity to the Empire. "This has, of course, been thought out before, but we doubt if it has ever been so touchingly stated. Of course, Mr. Jernigan's legal training has little come to his aid. The lower ranks, the family and the village, and with the latter, the village headman, in China a very important personage, are described briefly, and then the first but in many respects the most important of the official hierarchy comes in for review in the person of the district magistrate. The family is the Empire, the district magistrate the unit of the administrative system and the beginning of the official hierarchy. From the village to the town is one step forward, and from the town to the district is another. Although the district (hsien) is the lowest division of the administrative system, and the magistrate who presides over it is the lowest grade officer of the civil hierarchy, the district is nevertheless the most important division, and to a large majority of the people the magistrate is the embodiment of all the essentials of government. He is looked to, as the guardian and protector of the personal and property rights, with that degree of affection and confidence with which a son should look to his father. His functions and powers are then described, as well as the rank and functions of his various subordinate officers. The *fu*, the circuit and the province are then successively passed in review, and the separate and sometimes clashing jurisdictions of the Viceroy and civil governors and finally the nature and functions of the Imperial officials and boards at the capital, as well as the checks and counterchecks existing between capital and provinces, and Mr. Jernigan proceeds—"In examining the maxims which long usage and custom have made the guide of the Emperors in the administration of affairs, the governing idea in the Chinese mind seems to have been that it was safer for the general interest to put an Emperor on his good behaviour, and cause him to feel that the respect which he showed for himself would be the measure of the respect which his subjects would show for him. The old law givers have, therefore, from the foundation of the Empire made it a first maxim that the Emperor was the father of his people, and not a master placed on the throne to be served by slaves."

In a chapter on law Mr. Jernigan explains the origin of many seeming eccentricities which once had their foundation in common sense, but where the merely formal element has in time smothered the original vital points. This is followed by a very clear exposition of what the author tells us is the most important in the legal code of China, Von Mollendorff's "Chinese Family Law," and Main's "Ancient Law" are here acknowledged as the main sources of inspiration; and, indeed, the parallelism, or rather almost perfect identity of the Chinese and ancient Roman family law has struck everyone who has gone deeper in the way of exploration than the mere scratching of the surface.

In chapters on taxation and law courts Mr. Jernigan has gone very fully into the origin of present forms, but into their abuses. Regarding the former he states—"From what has been written in this chapter the conclusion is quite clear that there is in China a wide difference between the theory and the practice of taxation." Such has for ages been the rule in China, and certainly will continue till the present generation has passed away. Without being so optimistic as the author we are willing to acknowledge, that on the whole the effect of foreign influence in this respect has been good, though the examples set by certain of the continental powers have outraged even the Chinese conception of official probity.

From the point of view of the foreign resident the chapter on extra-territoriality, on which subject Mr. Jernigan as a lawyer is an acknowledged authority, will probably be the most important. Amongst other things he gives a summary of that apparently most anomalous of institutions—the Foreign Settlements. These settlements owed their origin to a short Imperial decree issued in the year 1842. The preamble to the edict reads—"In the year 1842 the Imperial commands were received in reply to a Memorial permitting commercial intercourse being carried on at five ports, allowing merchants and others of all nations to bring their families to reside there, and providing that the trading of ground for the building of houses must be deliberated on and determined by the local authorities in communication with the consul, both acting in harmony with the feelings of the local inhabitants, so that mutual and perpetual harmony might be attained." Partly owing to the personal character of the first consul at Shanghai, Captain Balfour

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Politically the government of China turns on the reciprocal duty of parents and children. The Emperor is the head of the government, but the family is its base, and it is not from the central head at Peking, but from the family unit that the building of the government fabric proceeds. In the family life may be seen the larger life of the Empire, and it is the family unit that gives the semblance of unity to the Empire. "This has, of course, been thought out before, but we doubt if it has ever been so touchingly stated. Of course, Mr. Jernigan's legal training has little come to his aid. The lower ranks, the family and the village, and with the latter, the village headman, in China a very important personage, are described briefly, and then the first but in many respects the most important of the official hierarchy comes in for review in the person of the district magistrate. The family is the Empire, the district magistrate the unit of the administrative system and the beginning of the official hierarchy. From the village to the town is one step forward, and from the town to the district is another. Although the district (hsien) is the lowest division of the administrative system, and the magistrate who presides over it is the lowest grade officer of the civil hierarchy, the district is nevertheless the most important division, and to a large majority of the people the magistrate is the embodiment of all the essentials of government. He is looked to, as the guardian and protector of the personal and property rights, with that degree of affection and confidence with which a son should look to his father. His functions and powers are then described, as well as the rank and functions of his various subordinate officers. The *fu*, the circuit and the province are then successively passed in review, and the separate and sometimes clashing jurisdictions of the Viceroy and civil governors and finally the nature and functions of the Imperial officials and boards at the capital, as well as the checks and counterchecks existing between capital and provinces, and Mr. Jernigan proceeds—"In examining the maxims which long usage and custom have made the guide of the Emperors in the administration of affairs, the governing idea in the Chinese mind seems to have been that it was safer for the general interest to put an Emperor on his good behaviour, and cause him to feel that the respect which he showed for himself would be the measure of the respect which his subjects would show for him. The old law givers have, therefore, from the foundation of the Empire made it a first maxim that the Emperor was the father of his people, and not a master placed on the throne to be served by slaves."

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17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

who to finances of demeanour add a high sense of honour, the feelings of the people were found to be such that the "mutual and perpetual harmony" was soon attained, and it may be added has continued ever since. The consequence has been the growth of a city, already in population, in wealth, and in its capacity for self-administration taking, for good order and sanitation, a high rank amongst the great capitals of

MANKIND

AND THEIR LAVERS.

In warm climates the liver is apt to become sluggish and allow the bile to accumulate in the glands and ducts of that organ. After a time the bile is thrown into the intestines in large quantities and some of it comes back into the stomach. This usually causes severe headache through the eyes and temples, and sometimes nausea and vomiting, which is frequently followed by a bilious diarrhoea. Such attacks come on frequently in persons subject to them and usually occasion great distress for several days. In such cases the stomach is also affected, as its natural muscular action is diminished and the digestion impaired.

If you will use Abbey's Effortless Salt when you have these attacks you will find immediate relief, for it will stimulate the peristaltic glands of the stomach and increase the contraction of its muscles from above downward. The action of the ducts of the liver to pour out the bile, and it is carried downward by the laxative action of the Salt, instead of remaining to clog up the liver and flow back into the stomach. Thus, if a person who is subject to biliousness and bilious headache will use Abbey's Salt, the natural action of the stomach, liver and intestines will be kept up and no bile can accumulate in the system. Without this accumulation of bile, the claim that Abbey's Salt cures biliousness is proven on scientific basis. The dose for this disorder is one or two teaspoonfuls of the Salt in a tumbler of water (not tea) night and morning.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATKINS, Limited, and A. S. WATSON, Limited, of Hongkong.

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LAWLESS CHINESE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Johannesburg correspondent of the *Atteridge Pioneer* writes:—Amongst the curious things of minor importance associated with the Chinese labour question is the small amount of space devoted to serious disturbances in the East. For instance, it is difficult to find any news of the Chinese in South America. Chinese sailing forth and attacking a Malay village and incidentally beating three men to death in a cold blooded way without the Straits papers drawing attention somewhat proportionally to the fact. Yet it is practically what occurred here last week. At every meeting of the Chamber of Mines, the Chairman alludes to these incidents being of no importance, and to the expectation of the Chinese. But seriously this can hardly be regarded as a minor matter. For the few lines which appeared recording the recent trouble on the East Rand certainly did the opposite to exaggerating the affair. Johannesburg only knew the truth when a summary of the evidence given at the inquest was written by an enterprising reporter three days after it was held, access having been obtained to the Magistrate's notes. But feeling between the Chinese and the Kafirs was at the bottom of the trouble. A force of 1,000 Chinese soldiers and attached a Kafir command near the Van Ryn mine. The Kafirs repulsed their opponents, and the Chinese withdrew. They were armed with knives, jumpers, and choppers, and in their retreat they met a Kafir named Jack. They set upon him and killed him on the spot. Next they met a harmless Indian whose name has been changed into Rangasany. All Indians are called Kaffirs on the East Rand. The Chinese attacked this poor unarmed man, cut and beat him to death in a few minutes. Then they met a Kafir "boss boy" of the Anglo mine, who was going to another mine with a note. They set upon him, and he shouted for help. His cries were heard by a white man on a neighbouring mine, who, having made his Kafir acquaintances in the headgear, went out to try and help the Kafir. But the Chinese threatened him, and he had to take safety in flight. The Kafir was done to death in the same way. Having murdered three men, the Chinese returned to their command, and none of them have been arrested, because none of them can be identified. The native problem in the sub-continent was quite bad enough with hundreds of thousands of Kafirs and thousands of Indians to deal with. But the presence of 35,000 Chinese who seem to delight in killing harmless natives, and who are a complete nuisance to the Kafirs, is a complete nuisance. The Kafirs remember these things, and one day there will be a racial fight upon a huge scale in which half the Chinese will be hurt. It is not without significance that the headquarters of the Western Transvaal Division of the South African Constabulary has been moved from Potchefstroom to Johannesburg.

NEW STATUE OF GERMAN EMPEROR AT TIENTSIN.

The fine bronze statue of William II. at Tientsin is thus described:—

It is situated at the crossing of two streets, one of which is the continuation of Victoria Road of the British concession, but named Wilhelm Strasse in German concession, and a cross street running on the base of the levelled mud rampart known in the old days as "San Ko Lin Shin's Folly." The hero is clad in mailed armour, and standing on a pedestal, his right hand resting on his sword and his left hand on his hip. The statue is apparently fixed on something in the distance. Behind, and lying on the rock, on which he stands, is an anchor, and a standing eagle whose claws grasp the bar of the anchor. On the ground in front is a small square of broken red brick, in which are set with grey brick the letters "WILLIAM II." The circle around which the road winds will doubtless be planted with shrubs or flowers, and the whole will make a beautiful and imposing ornament at the junction of the dusty streets.

JAPANESE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK REGULATIONS.

The revised Postal Savings Bank Regulations were published in the *Official Gazette*. To mention a few of the unaltered regulations, the maximum amount of deposits by one person has been raised from 500 yen to 1,000 yen, and the retention of the amount to be deposited one day to 50 yen abolished. The rate of interest on deposits remains unchanged at 5.4 per cent. per annum. This maximum sum to be withdrawn on sight is raised to 30 yen a day and 300 yen a month. Even this limit is dispensed with in the case of special payment on sight, for which purpose the depositor is required to have his name registered at a post office. In short, the amendment is greatly simplified the process a depositor had to go through in order to have financial dealings with the Postal Savings Bank. This total of the deposits has greatly increased during the past year, as follows:

End of April.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.
1904	31,096,827	4,395,290
1905	41,346,310	5,935,161

JUDICIAL TORTURE IN CHINA.

Following is a translation of Becaria's chapter on Torture, with Mr. Volpicelli's preface to the Chinese translation.

Up to nearly two centuries ago, cruel punishments and the torture of the accused were common all over Europe, even in England, where it was often employed. But 140 years ago, a celebrated Italian writer, *Margus Becaria*, wrote a book on crimes and punishments, which had a wonderful effect and revolutionized the law and legal procedure of Europe. In eighteen months the book had six editions, a very large number for the time, when people did not read so much: it was translated in many languages. The French translation was commented by the famous French writer *Voltaire*. In a short time the use of torture was abolished in all the countries of Europe, and ever since crime has diminished, and the guilty have been discovered better without torture than they were discovered before with the use of torture.

The few following pages are a translation with a few omissions of phrases unintelligible to the Chinese reader because referring to special European customs—of the chapter which treats of torture. I am sure if the Chinese will read it carefully, they will follow the example of Japan and at once abolish torture. At present China is the only civilized country where torture is used and I am sure every Chinaman will try to reform his country in this respect as all the other countries were reformed—in Europe over a hundred years ago and in Japan only 20 or 30 years ago.

Z. VOLPICELLI.
Consul General for Italy.
Canton, January, 1905.

TORTURE (Early 18th Century).

A cruelty consecrated by the usage of most countries, is the torture of the accused while the trial is proceeding, either to compel him to confess a crime, or for the contradictions in which he falls, or for the discovery of accomplices, or finally for other crimes, of which he might be guilty, but of which he is not accused. A man cannot be called guilty before the sentence of the judge is pronounced, nor can society withhold public protection if it is not decided that he has violated the conditions under which protection is promised to him. What right, except that of force, gives a judge authority to inflict a punishment on a citizen, while it is doubtful whether he is innocent or guilty? This dilemma is not new: either the crime is certain or uncertain; if certain, no other means but the law can be used; if uncertain, torture is useless; if it is uncertain, we must not torment an innocent man, for such he is according to the law if his crime is not proven.

What is the political object of punishment? The terror of other men. But what judgment shall we pass on the secret and private cruelty which the tyranny of custom practices on the guilty and the innocent?

If it is true, that the man who either through fear, or through virtue, respects the law, are more numerous than those who violate it, therefore the risk of tormenting an innocent man, must be considered so much the greater, as the probability is greater that a man will have respected the law rather than despised it.

But I will add more and say that it is confounding the proper relative positions, to exact that a man shall be at the same time accuser and accused; that pain shall become the test of truth, as if the criterion of the latter resided in the former. The law, which enforces the use of torture is a law which says:—"Man resist pain; and if nature has created in you an insupportable self-love, if she has given you an unalienable right to your defence, I will create in you an opposite effect, i.e., an heroic hatred of yourself, and I shall command you to accuse yourselves, saying the truth even while your muscles are being torn and your bones dislocated."

The infamous test of truth is the still existing monument of ancient and savage legislation. Every act of our will is always proportionate to the force of the impression of the senses which is its source, and the sensibility of every man is limited. Therefore the impression of pain may grow to such a point that it may take up all the sensibility not leaving any freedom to the tortured man, except to choose the shortest way at the moment of escaping pain. Then the assessor of the accused is unavoidable. The assessor, however, will declare himself guilty, if he believes thereby to stop the torment. Every difference between innocence and guilt will disappear by the very means which is alleged to be employed for distinguishing them.

It is, therefore, a certain means to acquit robust criminals, and to condemn innocent persons who are weak. These are the fatal defects of this pretended criterion of truth, a criterion worthy of cannibals, which the Romans barbarians themselves reserved for slaves, the unfortunate victims of a ferocious and over-ruled virtue. Of two men equally innocent or equally guilty the robust and courageous one will be acquitted, the weak and timid one condemned in consequence of the exact reasoning: "I, judge, had to find you guilty of such a crime, you who are vigorous, have been able to resist pain," and therefore I acquit you. You who are weak, yielded to pain, therefore I condemn you. I am conscious that the confession wrung out amidst torments, has no value, but I shall torture you again unless you confirm what you have confessed."

The result of torture is, therefore, a question of temperament, and of calculation, and varies in each man in proportion to his robustness, and to his sensibility; so much so that this method a mathematician would resolve the problem better than a judge. Given the strength of the muscles and the sensibility of three of an innocent man, to find the amount of pain that will make him confess himself guilty of a given crime.

The examination of the accused is done to discover the truth, but if the truth is discovered with difficulty, by the appearance, the gestures, the physiognomy of a man who is calm, how much less can it be discovered in a man in whom the convulsions of pain alter all the signs, by which men betray the truth even against their will. Every violent action confound and destroys the slight differences of objects, by which some times truth is distinguished from falsehood.

A strange consequence which necessarily follows the use of torture is that an innocent man is placed in worse conditions than a guilty one; because if both are subjected to torments, the former has all chances against him, because he is declared innocent and he has suffered no just punishment, but the guilty man has one favourable chance, i.e., when, resisting torture with firmness, he has to be acquitted as innocent, he has to be acquitted as innocent. Thus the innocent man must lose and the guilty man may gain.

"This truth is at last perceived even by those who will not clearly admit it. Confession made during torture is not valid, unless confirmed on oath after the torture has ceased, but if the accused does not confirm the crime, he is again tortured. Some jurists, and some nations do not allow this infamous contradiction to be repeated more than three times; other nations and

other jurists leave it to the discretion of the judge.

It is superfluous to accumulate proofs by quoting the innumerable examples of innocent persons, who confessed they were guilty in the anguish of torture; there is no nation, there is no age that cannot furnish its examples, but men do not change, nor do they draw conclusions. There is no man, whose ideas go beyond the first wants of life, who does not some times fly to nature that calls him with secret and confused voice; but custom, the tyrant of the mind, drives him back, and frightens him.

Another motive for which torture is inflicted is when the accused fall, into contradictions, as if the fear of punishment, the uncertainty of the verdict, the pomp and majesty of the judge, the ignorance common to all the guilty and to the innocent will not probably lead into contradictions both the innocent who fear, and the guilty who attempt to conceal, as if the contradictions common to all men when they are calm would not be multiplied by the trouble of the mind engrossed by the thought of escape from imminent danger.

Torture is administered to discover if the accused is guilty of other crimes besides those for which he is on trial, which is tantamount to saying: "You are guilty of a crime, therefore it is possible you are guilty of many other crimes; this doubt troubles me, I will therefore ascertain with my criterion of truth: the law torment you, to make you guilty, because you may be guilty, because I want to make you guilty."

Torture is applied to the accused to discover the accomplices of his crime; but if it is demonstrated that torture is not a safe means to discover truth, how can it discover accomplices, which is one of the things to be discovered? As if the man who accuses himself will not be ready to accuse others? Will not the accomplices be discovered by examination of witnesses and of the accused, by proofs, in a word by all those means which must be employed to ascertain the guilt of the accused? Accomplishes, generally escapes immediately after the punishment of the principal, the uncertainty of these punishments alone to condemn them to exile, and the nation is saved from the danger of new crimes, while the punishment of the principal, who is in prison, obtains its sole object, to deter by fear other men from committing similar crimes.

These tenets were known to the Roman Legislators, who used no torture except only on slaves who had no legal personality. They are also recognized by England, a nation in which the glory of letters, the superiority of commerce and wealth, and therefore of power, the examples of virtue and courage leave us no doubt about the goodness of her laws. Torture has been abolished by one of the wisest Monarchs of Europe, who having brought philosophy on the throne, has become a legislator friendly to his subjects, rendering them equal and free under the law—the only equality and freedom which is reasonable and the exact in the present arrangement of the world. Torture is not considered, necessary in the army, which being composed of the dregs of the nation would be supposed to require it most. It is indeed strange for those who do not reflect on the tyranny of custom, that the laws of peace must learn more humane methods of procedure from those whose hearts are hardened in blood and carnage.

Up to recent times, the armies in Europe were composed of adventurers who chose thievery as a profession, as it is in China now. France, at the time of Napoleon, first introduced conscription, i.e. compulsory service for all young men, Germany afterwards improved on the French system and now in Europe the army is composed of the best men in the nation.

HIGH CABLE CHARGES.

COLONIALS "WEARY OF IT."

The *Times* says: This d-d putation which waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to urge upon him the advantages which might be expected from a further reduction of the cable rates to India, China and West Africa, would command very general sympathy both from houses and individuals engaged in commerce and from the general public. The deputations itself was an eminently influential and representative affair; and it had the advantage of representing a Minister whose recent visit to the office of Postmaster-General had rendered him completely conversant with the questions which were brought under his notice. He was, moreover, in very manifest sympathy with the objects aimed at by the deputations; although, as a matter of course, it was his official function to show them that the case which they brought forward was not quite so bad as they made it out to be, and that the considerable steps in the desired directions had already been taken by the Government and by the companies concerned. But he had to point out that the power of reducing tariffs was strictly conditioned by the capacity of a cable to carry messages; and hence that, as soon as any cable was fully occupied, a reduction of charges became a cause of direct loss to the proprietors, and a loss for which no compensation could be afforded. He showed that a general comparison of rates, which, in its turn, would require a considerable further development of business before it became profitable. Moreover, as pointed out by Lord Balfour's committee more mileage is not a sufficient test of fairness of charge, because some cables and some land lines are more costly to maintain than others. Notwithstanding all difficulties, great reductions in cable rates have been made in 1901, and the more might be hoped for in the future. The rates to French possessions are almost identical with those to English possessions, except in the case of the mainly strategical lines to French Sudan and to Senegal, which were governed by other than purely commercial considerations. But, for instance, was close to the French possessions. Our rate there is 3s. 6d. and the rate to French Guinea is 3s. 6d. He did not think that a general comparison of rates would show that French commerce or French industry was much more favourably treated than our own. With regard to Indian rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer questioned the complete accuracy of the figures put forward by Sir Edward Sassoon on behalf of the deputations; but admitted an increase of traffic since 1901-02 of about 55 per cent, while to earn the same revenue as in 1901-02 the lines had to carry nearly a million and a half more words. He was not of opinion that the great increase in traffic was wholly due to the reduction in rates, but largely to circumstance, in the Far East, which would have led to an expansion whether the rates had been reduced or not, and to an expansion upon the continuance of which he could hardly count. Notwithstanding this, he had for the deputations the good news that a further reduction of Indian rates to 2s. a word had been determined upon, and would come into operation not later than October 1st. It would involve no doubt, a fresh payment on behalf of the Indian Government in pursuance of their guarantee, but he hoped and believed that the response of the traffic to the reduction might be sufficient in a short time to relieve them of any additional burden.

TWO CAPE COLONIALS.

CURE OF INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

No man or woman living in Stellenbosch or Quanaqua, Cape Colony, and who is afflicted with indigestion in any form, should suffer any longer if they will read the following letters of Mr. Bernard John Bergstedt and Mrs. Ann Fechter, and not upon the information and advice which these letters contain. That advice is to buy and use Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fechter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretchedness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has scored hundreds of thousands of cured digestion in all the various forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptoms. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy, after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station, Stellenbosch, and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter dated December 23, 1904, he says: "For over three years I suffered all the tortures of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at night; I would wake up, my feet feeling quite clammy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these flushes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been thrown away."

"A friend of mine asked me if I had used Mother Seigel's Syrup. I remembered at once seeing on our station platform a plate reading: 'Mother Seigel's Syrup Cures Indigestion,' and I immediately decided to give it a trial. I bought a bottle of the Syrup at Joergling's Chemist Shop, and I am pleased to say, after finishing the first bottle I felt relieved and decided it would cure me, and my decision was correct, and I stand by Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, as mine was very severe, and I will always speak well of it."

Mrs. Fechter lives in Komani Square, next to Supi, Native Location, Quanaqua, C.C. and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native of Alice, C.C., and was born on her father's farm, known as Poppin's Kloof. "For three years," she writes, "I suffered from severe pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines. These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order, having at all times to resort to purgatives. I could retain nothing in my stomach, and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice, but I derived no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me."

"I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup whilst lying in bed, and there commenced using the Syrup with splendid results. After taking four bottles and using two Plasters I regained my old strength and good health, and it was due only to Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

[72]

Whatever may be the nature and the extent of the commercial interests involved, there can be no doubt that the cheapening of telegraphic communication with the British possessions and Colonies is a matter of primary importance in the interests of Imperial policy and of Imperial feeling.

The public are no longer satisfied with the possession of postal facilities which have seemed like a fairy tale to their grandparents. It was happily pointed out, in the infancy of railways, by the late Dr. Neil Arnott, that if the system then projected could be carried into effect, it would be equivalent to a compression of the United Kingdom into an area only a few miles in diameter without depriving it of any of its extent or of any of its advantages. The fact, the compression has not only been accomplished, but the fact is of daily application in the most ordinary events of life. The post, the telegraph, the telephone have not only obliterated distance, but they have concentrated the effects of the separation of kindred. That separation still exists in the case of our colonial relations; and those who stay and those who go are alike weary of it. The mother whose son is in New Zealand wants to be as closely in touch with him as she would be if he were in another division of the United Kingdom. The more completely this desire can be fulfilled, the more completely will the British colonial communities be identified; and the more will the ties of Empire and the Imperial feeling be almost unconsciously strengthened in those who are thus brought within a network of intelligence and of intercommunication. The rates that are perhaps felt as a tax upon commerce, but which prohibit of prompt intercourse between the scattered members of families. On this ground, if upon no other, the cheapening of telegraphic as well as of postal communication should be among the recognized aims of statesmanship, and should be promoted by every means which would fall legitimately within the scope of Governmental action. The fact, that the telegraph of the French Government derives advantages from their proximity to a "strategical" line is one not altogether to be overlooked. It is clearly a necessity of the British Empire to have strategical lines also, and to have alternative means of communication with important places from which we might be severed during war. Is not this one of the things which they "manage better in France," and may we not learn, in this respect as in some others, a valuable lesson from our friends across the Channel? However this may be, it is certain that we can hardly have too many telegraph for the needs or even for the safety of the Empire, and that every diminution of tariff will be a means of uniting more closely the great kindred communities now divided from us and from each other by distances, over which it is one of the privileges of modern science to establish and maintain communication.

NOW READY.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails; also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price 2s. Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

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GREGOR & CO'S IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY

(RED TRIANGLE).

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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12,000,000
WALTHAM WATCHES ARE NOW IN USE. ALL ARE GUARANTEED BY AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS., U.S.A. THIS COMPANY IS THE LARGEST WATCH MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN THE WORLD.

75-2

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MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD IS FREE FROM STARCH—WHICH PREPARED IS SIMILAR TO BREAST MILK.

MELLIN'S FOOD FORKS RECKMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

1891.

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Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, King Leung Street, (1st Street, West of Central Market.)

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanotype Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Works. Views of China and Manila. Photos done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, etc. etc. Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

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GRIMAUD'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPIRATION.

GRIMAUD'S Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1905.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904, £17,164,339.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 837,000 0 0
II. FINE FUNDS, 3,001,236 12 9

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 13

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

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NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

SIXTY COPIES of *Daily Press* are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTON-JONES' KOWLOON STORE, No. 38, Elgin Road, and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF.

STALL. Price 15 cents per copy cash. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FOREST CASTLE, British str., 1,800, J. Ogilvie, 20th July.—Calcutta 23rd June, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

HOFENZOLLERN, German str., 6,800, O. Krafft, 20th July.—from Genoa, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

JACOB DILBEIGH, German str., 650, B. Olsen, 20th July.—Hawley 19th July, General.—Gibson & Co.

KOWLOON, German str., 2,318, H. Stehr, 20th July.—Chinking 16th July, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

NETHERLOW, British str., 2,577, John Simpson, 19th July.—Sydney 20th July, Coals.—Arnhold, Kerberg & Co.

SACHSEN, German str., 3,118, Fr. von Lettow, 20th July.—Yokohama 8th July, Mail and General.—Melchers & Co.

SINGORA, German str., 1,131, P. Berning, 19th July.—Swatow 18th July, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

TRIESTE, British str., 1,227, Gibbs, 21st July.—Chinking and Wulu 16th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, 20th July.

Cyria, British str., for Sourabaya.

Eiger, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.

Haitan, British str., for Swatow.

Hyon, British str., for Singapore.

Kanabon, German str., for Canton.

Malacca, British str., for Shanghai.

Mont Jone, Norwegian str., for Singapore.

Oscar II, Norwegian str., for Kuching.

Regina, British str., for Hongkong.

Singora, German str., for Hongkong.

Zemba, British str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

20th July.

DALIN MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy.

DEVAYONGSE, German str., for Hongkong.

MAHITONEN, German str., for Hongkong.

PAELING, British str., for Shanghai.

SACHSEN, German str., for Europe.

SHAWHUT, Am. str., for Tacoma.

YONGSHING, British str., for Ningbo.

YONGH, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. Zetland reports light wind and clear sea weather throughout the passage.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

20th July.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Chitral.

KOWLOON DOCKS.—Travancore, Humber, Hoching, Haiman, Progress, Prinz Waldemar, Ardena.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Eiger.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN" Captain Reach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at 11 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [1705]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"AUSTRIA" Captain Colledani, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 21st inst., P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings. Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [3]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUTI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th July, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR," Captain Woltemann, with Mail, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 8th July, 1905. [1590]

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

THE Steamship.

"KENNEBEC" will be despatched on or about the 25th July.

For Freight & further information, apply to STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Freight Department, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. Hongkong, 5th July, 1905. [1118]

DAMPSCHEIFFS-REHDERER-UNION ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship.

"VERONA" Captain Dobronz, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 26th July.

To be followed by the Steamship "ALBENGA."

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1488]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AAJA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PAKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th Sept.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	TOULANE	Franch. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL	SCHARNHORST	Ger. str.	—	L. Mass	MELCHERS & CO.	On 2nd Aug., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BENARITY	Brit. str.	—	Sarcelot	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 2nd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Loebing	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 27th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	RUSSANIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Pöck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 6th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	v. Dehnen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Hable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th Oct.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Tomanovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 25th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	YANOTZSE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	—	Dobronz	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	VERONA	Ger. str.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRAVADI	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 31st inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ST. HUGO	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 12th Aug.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	VANDALLA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Hase	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Aug.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ATHEANIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th Aug.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	TEBOMOT	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On 8th Aug.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. via JAPAN	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th Aug.
PORTLAND, OREGON via SHANGHAI, &c.	NUMANTIA	Ger. str.	—	Feldmann	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	Woltemann	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA, &c.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Helmis	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR	THINAY	Brit. str.	1 m.	Loebing	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	1 w.	Loebing	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
JAPAN via SHANGHAI	BOGOR	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TIENSTIN	BEANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Colledani	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	ITHAKA	Ger. str.	—	Eckhorn	SIMONSEN & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YONGH	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SYDNEY	Franch. str.	—	Combe	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Ger. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
TAMUI via SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—	Krabbe	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	PROMISE	Ger. str.	—	Thorstenberg	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Rosch	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ORIEL	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Rodger	Butterfield & Swire	To-day.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAPERO	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Notley	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
MANILA	RUIN	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	KALAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA & SAMARANG	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APOAS	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olfert	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
SWATOW AND AMOY	"DALIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
TAMUI via SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROTEUS"	SUNDAY, 23rd July, at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	JAVA..... S. Barcham	Noon, 21st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	[MALTA] R. A. Piers	About 27th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th July	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [7]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO. CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,806	T. W. Garlick	Tuesday, August 8th

† Cargo only.

CHEAPEST, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS. The twin-screw ss "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [7]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN "OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO"

CONNECTING WITH THE

"NUMANTIA" Tons 4,370 Captain Feldmann To sail at daylight on July 22nd, 1905.

"ARABIA" 4,483 Metzenhain August 12th, 1905.

"ARAGONIA" 5,198 Schmidt September 1st, 1905.

"NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wagemann September 26th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [13]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS. ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY 3rd August
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 16th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th August
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 13th September
ROON	WEDNESDAY 27th September
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 11th October
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 25th October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 20th December

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, 1905, at NOON, the Steamship "SCHARNHORST" Captain L. Mass, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 31st July. Cargo and Species will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st August, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 1st August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than £2.50, and Parcels should be marked Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [5]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATE.
ACILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 2nd Aug. Freight.
Capt. Schülke	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 14th Aug. Freight.
Capt. Ehlers	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SAMBIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 23rd Aug. Freight.
Capt. Luning	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 6th Sept. Freight & Passengers.
Capt. Pöck	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SCANDIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 20th Sept. Freight & Passengers.
Capt. v. Dehnen	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 4th Oct. Freight & Passengers.
Capt. Hable	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	
VANDALLA	NEW YORK via SUEZ	About beginning of October. Freight.
Capt. Hase	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast	

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabin amusements. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified doctor and stewardesses are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

12

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 4th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CRESTED"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OLYMPUS"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUR"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 24th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 31st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	On 10th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 24th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 15th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	On 24th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 12th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"YANGTSE"	On 26th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 26th September.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 7th August.
	"JASON"	On 3rd September.
FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	On 20th July.
	"NINGCHOW"	On 17th August.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"CHIHLI"	On 21st July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TEINAN"	On 22nd July.
SHANGHAI	"YUENHANG"	On 22nd July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"KAIKAI"	On 23rd July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TIAN"	On 23rd July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd July.
FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT, DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDSS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	Sat., 22nd July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. R. Nodley	Manila	Sat., 23rd July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAWADI"	On 31st July.
S.S. "SIERRA BLANCA"	On 20th September.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, ON VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks—

S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	Captain S. Callington
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain G. E. Cox
S.S. "SIKH"	Captain J. Rowley
S.S. "INKULA"	Captain Dean
S.S. "KATHERINE PARK"	Captain Copp

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 21st July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and SAMARANG	"CHUNSHANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd July, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"ESANG"	Wednesday, 26th July, 3 P.M.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANAD AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 5,000 Tons Com. E. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.
"ATHENIAN" 3,852 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 5,000 Tons Com. E. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
"TARTAR" 4,228 Tons Com. W. Davidson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 5,000 Tons Com. H. Phipps, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260, via New York 282 Intermediate on Steamers " " 240 " " 242 1st Class Rate " " " "

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent.

[1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
BOGOR	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of August
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	First half of August
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of August	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of August
TJILATAP	JAPAN	Second half of August	JAVA PORTS	Second half of August

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports no through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

VESSEL ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," Captain J. G. Offert, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1698]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIOU, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [1706]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
ALDENHAY, British str., 1,354, Adam, 24th July—Chinking 20th June, General—Doddwell & Co.				
ANDOVA, British str., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 16th July—Moj 10th July, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.				
AUSTRIA, Austrian str., 8,479, R. Colledani, 18th July—Trieste 27th May and Singapore 12th July, General—Sander, Wigler & Co.				
BANGKOK, German str., 1,236, F. Basche, 16th July—Bangkok 9th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.				
BEDOUIN, British str., 2,245, H. Sandow, 14th July—Moj 10th July, Coal—Doddwell & Co.				
BLACKHEATH, British str., 1,719, W. T. Sherborn, 11th July—Wuhu and Chinking 7th July, General—Doddwell & Co.				
BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,519, J. Johannessen, 12th July—Chinking 6th July, Rice—China.				
CHINA, British str., 1,143, Hooker, 16th July—Tientsin 10th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,102, Arnesen, 9th July—Calcutta 23rd July, Coal—Angard, Thorsen & Co.				
CHINA, American str., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 19th July—San Francisco 17th July and Manila 17th July, Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.				
CHONGKANG, British str., 1,424, T. W. Selby, 17th July—Shanghai 13th July and Swatow 16th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,418, R. Cox, 12th July—Peking 10th July, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
CRAIGHALL, British str., 2,868, Milne, 13th July—New York 25th April, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.				
CYRUS, British str., 2,174, J. W. Knox, 11th July—Calcutta 23rd June, Coal—Order.				
DAUNT, Norwegian str., 883, O. Abrahamson, 18th July—Norwegian 13th July, General—Angard, Thorsen & Co.				
EIGER, Norw. str., 875, Chr. Røsen, 18th July—Swatow 17th July, Ballast—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
EVA, Norwegian str., 4,700, Salvesen, 10th July—Calcutta 17th May, Coal—Order.				
EVANGEL, British str., 2,468, Wm. Burgess, 19th July—Calcutta 3rd July, Coals—Doddwell & Co.				
FIN, Norwegian str., 980, N. Andersen, 19th July—Haiphong 14th July, General—Angard, Thorsen & Co.				
GLADESTY, British str., 1,521, C. Crane, 12th June—Moj 6th June, Coal—Doddwell & Co.				
GREGORY APCAR, British str., 2,361, Offert, 17th July—Calcutta 1st July, General—D. Sassoon & Co.				
HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Andersen, 19th July—Haiphong and Hoihow 18th July, General—A. R. Marty.				
HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 16th July—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 15th July, General—Douglas Lapsack & Co.				
HAIYAN, British str., 1,193, J. S. Roach, 19th July—Coast Ports and Swatow 16th July, General—Douglas Lapsack & Co.				
HELVIG MENSEL, German steamer, 990, C. Seiberg, 16th July—Touane 13th July, Coal—East Asiatic Trading Co.				
INAHKA, German str., 1,446, H. Eekhorn, 15th July—Chinking 10th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
KASRING, British str., 1,142, T. W. Pickard, 22nd July—Chefoo 27th June, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.				
KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 14th July—Shanghai 11th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.				
MAGALLANES, American str., 716, A. Yreabai, 18th July—Manila 16th July, Sugar—Order.				
MALACCA, British str., 2,615, G. W. Babot, 19th July—Antwerp 4th June and London 10th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.				
MENDES, British str., 3,360, McGregor, 14th July—Weihaiwei 9th July, Ballast—Order.				
NORDPOL, Norwegian str., 2,428, Stalls, 23rd June—Kelung (Formosa) 21st June, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.				
NUMANTIA, German str., 2,801, H. Brebmor, 10th July—Moj 5th July, General—Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.				
OSCAR II, Norwegian str., 2,000, R. Olsen, 18th July—Kuching 12th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.				
PYTHAGORAS, German str., 1,235, C. Fuchs, 17th July—Bangkok via Hoihow 16th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 3,227, C. Woltemde, 18th July—Yokohama 5th July, General—Melchers & Co.				
PROGRESS, German str., 1,585, F. Bremer, 15th July—Cebu 12th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
SARY, British str., 2,409, Barg, 10th July—Newcastle (N.S.W.) 13th June, Coal—Order.				
SILDEA, Norwegian str., 3,267, Laur. Christensen, 19th July—Moj 13th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.				
TSINAN, British str., 1,460, C. Lindbergh, 18th July—Australia and Manila 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.				

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1905.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate Guides for the TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c. &c. The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,750, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1,300, \$6.00.

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SIAM

MALAY STATES

NETHERLANDS

INDIA

PHILIPPINES

BORNEO

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